Classified Ad 1 -- No Title
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NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ROBERT S. STURGIS, Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, and Mr. DANIEL N. SPOONER, in our House, *ceased on the 31st December last.*

Mr. N. M. BECKWITH, and Mr. THOMAS WALSH, have been admitted Partners this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf China, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves under the Style or Firm of PICKENPACK, THIES & Co., for the transaction of a *General Commission Business* at the Port of BANGKOK, SIAM.

All outstanding Business of either of us, will be taken over by the new Firm.

PAUL PICKENPACK,
THEODOR THIES.
26ju Bangkok, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at the Port of NINGPO, as a *Commission Merchant and Agent.*

C. S. MATHESON.
tf Ningpo, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK JOHN BESLEY in our firm ceased, and Mr. HERMAN OPPERT was admitted a Partner in the same from this date. Our business henceforth will be carried on under the style of OPPERT & Co.

BESLEY, OPPERT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE is authorized to sign our firm per procuration.

GILMAN & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS ROTHWELL has this day been admitted a Partner in our firm.

ULLETT & Co.
27fe Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE is authorized to Sign the name of our firm per procuration, from this date.

OVERWEG & Co.
7ap Shanghai, 1st January, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMSON and Mr. HENRY WILLIAM WOOD, are authorized to sign for the BORNEO COMPANY, Limited.

JOHN HARVEY,
Director.
tf Singapore, 2nd November, 1857.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at Shanghai as *Agent and Commission Merchant.*

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 11th November, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* at BANGKOK, SIAM, from the 25th of August last.

RÉMI, SCHMIDT & CIE.
2ap Shanghai, 1st October, 1857.

NOTICE.

PENDING the existing troubles at CANTON, the undersigned has established himself at this Port, as *Merchant, and General Commission Agent.*

S. ROBERTSON.
tf Macao, 21st September, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have opened a Branch of our House at this Port.

VAUCHER, FRERES.
27fe Shanghai, 15th September, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto carried on by the Undersigned under the style of TRAUTMANN & Co. is hereby declared closed.

All outstanding business will be taken charge of by Messrs. HARKORT & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.
Shanghae, 30th June, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have removed our establishment from CANTON to SHANGHAE, and have admitted Mr. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN a Partner in our firm from this day.

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 1st July, 1857.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at *Foochow.*

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th March, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they have established a Branch of their Business, as *Watchmakers & General Storekeepers,* at Foo-chow foo, where the Business will be conducted by Mr. KUPFERSCHMID.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO.
tf Shanghai, August, 25th, 1856.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 24th December, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH patent yellow Metal SHEATHING from 16 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

English Copper SHEATHING from 22 *a* 32 oz., and NAILS.

ALSO,

Prime Hoth's Russian CORDAGE assorted sizes. Apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 22d January 1858.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Gallego FLOUR, just arrived per *Algonquin.* Apply to

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
tf Shanghai, 14th January, 1858.

FOR SALE EX "ALGONQUIN."

EXTRA fine Gallego and Haxall FLOUR.
Apply to

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 12th January, 1858.

FOR SALE EX "PAMPERO."

BEST Anthracite COAL.
Apply to

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

FOR SALE EX "PRIDE OF THE OCEAN" AND "ABDUL MEDJID."

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE, in 1 doz. Cases.
Do. Pale SHERRY, in 2 doz. do.
Old PORT, ... in 3 doz. do.
Old SHERRY, ... in 3 doz. do.
La Rose CLARET, ... in 3 doz. do.
Apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghae, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

BEST English Steam COAL, apply to
E. WARDEN.
tf Shanghai, 17th September, 1857.

FOR SALE.

RECEIVED PER OCTOBER OVERLAND MAIL.

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY and WINTER GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,
tf Shanghai, 16th December, 1857.

FOR SALE.

COPPER SHEATHING, 18 to 28 oz.
Apply to

NOTT & Co.
tf Shanghae, 6th August, 1857.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET in 1 doz. Cases.
HOCK „ „
SAUTERNE in 2 doz. „
CHAMPAGNE „ „
SELTZER-WATER.
Also—SHERRY and PORT WINES, in Wood and Bottled.

GEORGE THORBURN.
tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1857.

JUST RECEIVED FROM

Professor THOMAS HOLLOWAY, London.

A Consignment of his valuable OINTMENT and PILLS, for sale retail.

HALL & HOLTZ.
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 5th December, 1855.

FOR SALE.

AT the Coal Dépôt of the undersigned—Best *Labuan* and *English* COALS.

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, November, 1855.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ...	$ 2:00
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to., ...	10:00
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo., ...	10:00
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo., ...	1:00
NOTICES on CHINESE GRAMMAR, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	1:00
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2:00
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE, ...	1:50
On the true meaning of the word *SHIN,* or "SPIRIT,"	0:50
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, ...	1:00
The Chinaman abroad, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-Chae-hae,*	0:50
On the SILK MANUFACTURE, and CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0:75
General Description of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ...	1:00
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0:50
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo, ...	1:00
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ...	2:00
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2:00
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ...	3:00
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1:00
MANCHU TARTAR GRAMMAR, Translated from the Chinese, ...	2:00
Thom's CHINESE SPEAKER, ...	2:00
Esop's FABLES, in Chinese and English, ...	2:00
J. Edkins' GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2:00

PUBLIC SALE.

NOTICE.

MR. E. LOUREIRO has received instructions from the Executors of the late T. C. BEALE, Esq., to offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION, about the end of *February,* 1858, LAND measuring about 35 *Mow,* situated in the French Concession at Shanghai.

The Ground will be divided into suitable Lots, each having Water frontage on the Yangkingpang Creek. Due notice of the time, and place fixed for sale, will be given.

tf Shanghai, 28th December, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE and GODOWNS belonging to the undersigned, known as the *Kung-le Hong.* Apply on the premises.

A. CONNOLLY.
tf Shanghai, 15th January, 1858.

FOR SALE OR RENTAL.

COMMODIOUS Business PREMISES, well situated; and in a state of thorough repair.
Apply to

C. THORNE.
tf Shanghai, 30th December, 1857.

TO LET.

FOR a term of years, COMMODIOUS BUSINESS PREMISES. Apply to

W. G. ASPINALL.
tf Shanghai, July 3d, 1857.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE whole of the PREMISES in *Church Street,* occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply

ROBT. A. BRINE.
tf Shanghai, 3d June, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile House by a young gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the routine of Office business.

Address "Co.," *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 16th January, 1858.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

WANTED an experienced Book-keeper for a Business Firm here. None need apply unless fully qualified.

For particulars, address R. at the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1858.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

A BRANCH of the above DISPENSARY is this day opened in the premises situate on the Bund adjoining Park Lane and known as the *Tuckei Hong.*

Arrangements have been made for a regular monthly overland supply of fresh and pure Medicines with the usual requisites of a Dispensary.

Prescriptions and Family Recipes prepared.

Medicine Chests supplied and refitted.

W. J. PRESTON.
tf Shanghai, 30th January, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards, ...	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MR. THOMAS L. WALKER,

ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR,
QUEEN'S ROAD, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
June 24th, 1856.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

KUPFERSCHMID & DATO,

CHRONOMETER,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS AND GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS.
Church Street, corner of Fives-court Lane.
SHANGHAE.

CHRONOMETERS CAREFULLY RATED BY TRANSIT OBSERVATIONS;
CHRONOMETERS AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ADJUSTED.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, that he has opened a *Baking Establishment* in all its branches, as Bread and Biscuit Baker, Confectioner, Pastry-cook, &c., and hopes through care and attention to the business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Premises behind KIN-TEE-YUEN'S Silk Shop, next door to Messrs. MCKENZIE & Co.

J. S. BARON.
tf Shanghai, 31st October, 1857.

RICHARDS & CO.,

Ship Chandlers & General Commission Agents,
SHANGHAE.
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS,
SEA STORES, BISCUIT, BAKERY, AND LIVE STOCK,
&c., &c., &c.

WARDELL, HEDGE & CO.,

Commission Agents, Auctioneers and General Storekeepers.
FOO-CHOW.

BEG leave to announce that they are now prepared to offer for sale a large and well selected stock of Beer, Wines, and Liquors of all kinds of the best quality.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of Clothing, Boots, and Shoes, Fancy articles, Perfumery, &c., &c., &c., at low prices.

Shipmasters and others visiting Foo-chow are invited to call and examine their stock.

N.B.—Goods purchased of them will be delivered alongside of Ships at the Pagoda anchorage free of charge.

tf Shanghai, November 8th, 1856.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH,"
AND
"SOUNDARY."
All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9 16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

F. PEARSON,

General Store-Keeper,
CLOSE TO THE U. S. CONSULATE,
HONG-QUE,

ALL descriptions of Seamen's CLOTHING, CUTLERY, &c. Superior FRENCH BRANDY, GIN, WINES, CORDIALS, &c.

WHOLESALE,

MANILA CORDAGE of all sizes; MANILA CHEROOTS and COFFEE; COPPER and COPPER NAILS;

On moderate terms.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c., from Canton.

AND,

Table Stores of every kind, of the best quality.

CHEUNSING.

CHURCH STREET—THIRD HOUSE WEST OF NORTH-GATE STREET,

INVITES attention to his stock of CANTON made GOODS—consisting of
CRAPE SHAWLS—Plain and embroidered
DRESS SILKS—Of newest patterns.
HANDKERCHIEFS—SATINS—SARSNETS.
LACQUERED WARE, IVORY WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

These articles have been manufactured to Order, and are of fine quality. They will be sold at moderate prices for CASH

Shanghai, July 29th, 1856.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London. Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENST, LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

tf 86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having Claims against, or being Indebted to the late C. W. GOODALL, Esq., Surgeon, are requested to forward particulars of the same to the undersigned on or before the 1st *March*.

THOMAS BELL,
Executor.
tf Shanghai, 6th February, 1858.

FOR SALE.

YSASI & Co.'s Best PALE SHERRY.
ALSO,
Superior PORT and SHERRY in 3 doz. Cases just received.

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st February, 1858.

WANTED

A situation as Book-keeper, shipping or general Clerk, by a gentleman aged 21. Salary no object. Satisfactory references can be given. Address G. C., *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to give notice that we have removed from our Establishment to the Premises expressly built for us, immediately after crossing the New Bridge between the British and American Consulates. The Premises command a beautiful view of the whole front settlement and of the surrounding country and down towards Woosung as far as the eye can reach. They have also a commanding and central river position remarkably well adapted for Shipping Business; we have spared no expense to make the Store convenient and safe for Goods. Arrangements were made by P. F. RICHARDS while he was in America and England for regular supplies of Goods suitable for this market. We hope by attention to business and moderate charges to merit a share of the Public Patronage.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
tf Shanghai, 5th February, 1858.

THEATRE ROYAL,
SHANGHAI.

WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1858.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICAL CORPS have the honor to inform the world at large; and that enlightened and discriminating public—The Shanghai Community in particular—that, owing to the arrival (by various modes of conveyance) of an unprecedented amount of "First class Talent"—they are once more enabled to appear on the boards of their little Theatre—commencing the new Season this Evening, when they will have the honor of performing—

"A BACHELOR OF ARTS."
Being a Comedy in two Acts by
Pelham Hardwicke.

HARRY JASPER.—Mr. Beverley Newcome.
Mr. ANDREW WYLIE.—Mr Circular Roller.
Mr. THORNTON,—Mr. Pickwick.
ADOLPHUS,—Mr. Tintinnabulum.
FREDERICK ADDERLEY,—Mr. Jehoshaphat Snakes.
MATTHEW,—Mr. Jeames de Lapdusho.
SERVANTS,—Messrs. Jones and Robinson.
Mrs. THORNTON,—Miss Chickweed.
EMMA THORNTON,—Mrs. Nesbit.
Scene.—Mr. Thornton's House in London.
PERIOD 1858.

An interval of six weeks is supposed to elapse between the first and second acts, but which it is hoped will not appear longer than Ten minutes to the audience.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
"DONE ON BOTH SIDES."
A Farce in one Act by
John Maddison Morton.

Mr. WHIFFLES,—Mr. Circular Roller.
Mr. JOHN BROWNJOHN,—Mr. Random.
Mr. PYGMALION PHIBBS,—
Mr. Phunago Brushwood.
Mrs. WHIFFLES,—Mrs. Nesbit.
LYDIA,—Miss Chickweed.

The Theatre has been entirely redecorated under the superintendance of Mr. SPOILITT who has also produced an entirely new set of scenes.

The Drop scene has been repainted by Mr. BEVERLEY NEWCOME from Sketches made during his stay there—

The whole of the dresses of the Corps have been altered to suit the feelings of the various members of the Shanghai A. T. C. after the late festivities of Christmas.

As for the music the Manager declines wearying the audience with a list of all the pieces *"composed expressly for the occasion"* by those talented performers Messrs. PHU & MOR—who have kindly consented to play Forte and Piano during the entertainment.

Head Manager—Mr. Caput.
Stage Manager—Mr. Work-em-hard—very ably assisted throughout his laborious duties by Mr. Harass-em-well.
Prompter—Mr. Helpemon.
Call Boy—(The old original) Mr. Poster.
Stage (late crossing) *Sweeper*—
Mr. Llanfairpwllgwyngyll.

Doors open at half-past Seven.
Performances to commence at Eight o'clock P.M. *precisely.*
VIVAT REGINA.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at Half-past Seven.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Nov. 26	Singapore.	Jan. 2
Bombay,	Dec. 16	Hongkong,	Jan. 18
Calcutta,	Dec. 19	New York	Nov. 11
Galle,	Dec. 22		

◆

DEATH.—At Shanghai, on the 28th ultimo, CHARLES WILLIAM GOODALL, Surgeon, aged 28 years.

◆

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 5th Feby., 1858.		*Ending 5th Feby., 1857.*	
January.				
30.—	*Max.* 45	*Min.* 35	*Max.* 48	*Min.* 30
31.—	„ 47	„ 34	„ 42	„ 30
February.				
1.—	„ 48	„ 36	„ 45	„ 30
2.—	„ 43	„ 28	„ 44	„ 32
3.—	„ 38	„ 29	„ 50	„ 35
4.—	„ 38	„ 28	„ 48	„ 40
5.—	„ 41	„ 29	„ 53	„ 45

To be continued weekly.

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LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)
EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills 6 months sight, 6s. 0½d.—First class Credits, 6s. 1d.—Document and other Bills 6s. 2d. *a* 6s. 2½d., per Shanghai Tael. *On Bombay*, Bank Drafts, 3 days' sight, Rs. 288 *a* 290 per 100 Shanghai Taels, nominal. *On Hongkong*, 15 days' sight 21 ⁸⁄₁₀ % discount.

OPIUM.

Malwa,	Tls. 525 *a* 530	Shanghai weight.
Patna,	„ 560 *a* 565	
Benares,	„ —	

◆

NOTES ON EMBASSIES.

IN the course which diplomatic events are likely to take in this empire, all eyes will naturally be soon directed towards the Northern Capital, as the focus of important negotiations, the result of which will doubtless materially affect the condition of many more than those nations immediately engaged in the transaction. At such a period it may be profitable to take a glance at the past, which has generally been found a most trustworthy teacher as to the future.

Embassies from foreign countries are no novelty to the Chinese; for long before the time when the earliest of European nations aspires to date its origin as a kingdom, the monarch of the black-haired people was already the sovereign of a great empire, owning tributary states, and possessing a complete apparatus for the reception of distant envoys. The exact type of the present governmental arrangements of China, with the Six Boards and various dependant tribunals, may be found in the official regulations of the Chow dynasty, which were in force a thousand years before the Christian era. A superficial retrospect of the intervening period, is sufficient to shew the flexible vitality of the nation, which has outlived every vicissitude up to the present time, having absorbed within itself both friend and foe, conquerors and conquered, all having been alike brought under its wonderfully assimilating power, while the influence which they themselves have exerted in return, forms but a barely observable element in history.

It is more than two hundredyears since English enterprise first discovered and sought to open up marts of commerce on the borders of this land, and many were the trials and annoyances which fell to the lot of the pioneers in this service. The grievances to which our countrymen were exposed accumulated with the lapse of years till near the close of last century, when the many obstructions to commerce led to the outfit of an embassy from England to the Dragon throne, in 1792. The proceedings of Lord Macartney's embassy have been detailed at length by several authors in English works. In a pamphlet published in Paris in 1843, we find the object of that mission stated to have been,—"To ask from the emperor the complete concession of Macao, or the island of Whampoa, or of some other place fit for a permanent establishment." It is further stated on the authority of a French missionary at Peking, that the Ambassador was authorized to ask,—"1. A permanent residence at Peking for an English Ambassador or Plenipotentiary.—2. An establishment at Chusan near Ningpo.—3. Permission to trade at all the ports of China.—4. A commissioner's office in every province of the empire.—5. Fixed rules of a less arbitrary character in the Canton customs."

The same authority proceeds,—"Nothing however had been neglected, in order to produce an effect on the emperor of China and secure his good will. Magnificent presents were borne by the Ambassador. The English government had imagined that anything exhibiting the spirit of the arts and sciences of Europe, would give a truer and more durable gratification to such a monarch as the celebrated Keen-lung, than would magnificent trifles. They thought that the court of Peking would gladly receive astronomical instruments of the newest invention and best workmanship, as also the most perfect model which had ever been made of the celestial motions. There were other articles of the best English workmanship, and all the inventions of the time which could enhance the comforts of life, comprising in all six hundred bales and cases.

"These presents were divided into three classes, and consisted of English woven fabrics of various colours, twenty two volumes of choice prints, English knives and scissors, a pneumatic machine, portable barometers, a burning glass, two magnificent crystal lustres, every pendant of which exhibited the colours of the prism, two berlins, two spring chairs which complied with every movement of the persons seated, and an excellent planetarium, the manufacture of which had occupied twenty years work."

Although the objects enumerated above were not obtained by the noble legate on that occasion, it would be unfair to say that nothing was gained by the embassy. However it is now well understood, that the complex and nicely adjusted diplomatic machinery for receiving a foreign envoy at the Celestial court, if adhered to, is such as most effectually to prevent anything taking place in the way of consultation or negotiation. From the time the Ambassador sets foot on Chinese soil, till his departure, he is consigned to the care of a succession of officials, whose duties with regard to him are all prescribed with the greatest minuteness. The various forms to be observed are described at length in the official ritual of the present dynasty, under five heads:—1. Conduct of the embassy to the capital.—2. Presentation of testimonials, tribute, and native productions.—3. Audience with the emperor.—4. Presents returned by the emperor.—5. Return escort of the embassy.

The spirit in which Lord Macartney and suite were received at the capital may be tolerably well understood from the following translation of the letters then addressed by the emperor to George 3rd of England:—

"KEEN-LUNG, *58th year*, (1793.)
"*Imperial communication No.* 1.

"The emperor makes this communication for the information of the king of England.—You oh king who are distant by the breadth of several oceans, while your yearning heart inclines toward our transforming influence, have sent a special envoy, respectfully to present a memorial and gifts. Having crossed the seas, he has reached our court, and made the prostrate salutation; he has also presented the productions of your country, thus exhibiting your loyal devotion. I have looked over the document, and find the expressions are truthful and sincere, exhibiting the honesty of your majesty's respectful obedience, which is deserving of the highest commendation. The articles sent having arrived, and the chief and secondary envoys. I have thought of their alacrity in coming from afar, in the fulfilment of their mission, and in the exercise of favours, have exceeded the ordinary forms. I have ordered a grandee to bring them into my presence. I have conferred upon them hospitable entertainment, and have rewarded them with an accumulation of gifts; thus showing my tender regard for strangers from afar. The officers and men in the English vessel that has returned to Chusan, more than 600 in number, although they did not come to the capital, I have also liberally rewarded with gifts, abundantly diffusing the imperial favours, and giving all to share in the same benevolence. As to the request in your majesty's memorial, to be allowed to locate one of your people at the Celestial court, to watch over the commercial interests of your nation, this is opposed to the constitution of the Celestial court, and cannot by any means be permitted. Hitherto Europeans of every nation who have desired to receive employment at the Celestial court, have been permitted originally to come to the metropolis, but having once come, they respectfully complied with the etiquette of the Celestial court in their clothing; they remained quietly within their churches; and were never permitted to return to their native lands. These are the unalterable regulations of the Celestial court, as I presume your majesty is well aware. Now your majesty wishes to be allowed to place one of your people to remain in the metropolitan city; but since he cannot come to the capital in the character of a European in the imperial service, and remain in the capital, never to return to his native land; and moreover as he cannot be permitted to come and go, or to carry on constant communications; there would certainly be no advantage gained. Further the territory under the dominion of the Celestial court being most ample and extensive, when envoys arrive at the capital from any of the outer dependencies, the provision for them at the interpreters' hotel, and their various movements are all controlled by fixed rules, so that they are never allowed to follow their own option. Now should one of your people be left in the capital, his language would be unintelligible, his dress would be strange, and there is no place where he could be located. If he should come to the capital, and enter the imperial service as a European, he would be compelled to change his garments, in accordance with the regulations; but the Celestial court is unwilling to force people into such difficulties. Should the Celestial court wish to send a man to reside in your country, would your nation permit such a thing? Besides as there are a great many countries in Europe, and not your country alone, suppose like your majesty, every country should request to be permitted to place a man in the capital, how could permission be granted to every one? so that this affair is beset with difficulties. How can we, at the request of your majesty a single man, alter the laws of the Celestial dynasty, which have been in force for more than a hundred years? If the object of your majesty be merely to watch over your commerce, this is not the first day that your people have carried on trade at Macao, and they have experienced great favours from the commencement. In former times, Portugal, Italy and other nations, several times sent embassies, always making requests with regard to the interests of their commerce; and the Celestial court fully aware of their sincere devotion, has abundantly manifested its compassion to them. When anything occurs involving the commerce of such nations, their interests have been carefully protected. Formerly when the Canton merchant Woo Chaou-ping incurred debts with the foreign vessels, orders were issued to the Governor-general having charge of such matters, to make good the amount out of the imperial treasury, and to visit with severe punishment, the merchant who had incurred the debts. This I imagine is known in your country. Why then should foreign nations request to have a man placed in the capital, thus transgressing the regulations in a manner which can never be allowed? Furthermore, a person left in the capital, would be distant from Macao the place of commerce, nearly ten thousand le; how then could he watch over it? If you say that you are looking up to the Celestial court, desirous of becoming imbued with its instruction, the Celestial court has its own laws and rites, totally different from those of your nation. These might be learnt by one of your nation, but as your country has its own customs and regulations, it certainly would not imitate those of China, so that the study would be of no avail. The Celestial court extending its soothing influence from sea to sea, applies with diligent vigour to the art of government, using every energy in the management of state affairs; but it does not set a high value on curious, rare, and strange productions. In view of the various objects which your majesty has sent, and considering the sincerity of your heart, in making these distant offerings, I have given special orders to the proper officers to receive them. Truly the virtue and dignity of the Celestial dynasty is felt in the remotest regions, and every nation owns its supremacy; so that valuable objects of every kind, brought from the mountain heights or depths of the ocean, have without exception been thus accumulated, as your ambassador and suite have had an opportunity of witnessing. But we do not by any means place a value on curious and ingenious articles, nor are we in want of those things which are manufactured by your nation. As to your majesty's request to leave a man in the capital, since it is repugnant to the constitution of the Celestial court, and as it is evident it would be of no advantage to your nation, I have specially entered into these explanatory details; and having sent your tribute envoy and suite peacefully back on their homeward journey, I trust your majesty will appreciate my good intentions, continue more strenuous in your loyal sincerity, evermore respectful and obedient, that so you may preserve the tranquility of your kingdom, and we may together enjoy the happiness of an unbroken peace. Besides the various gifts which have been made according to the customary forms, and those as additional marks of favour, to the chief and secondary ambassadors and their officers, down to the interpreters soldiers and servants, together with a catalogue of the gifts,—your ambassador being now about to return to his country, I have sent a special communication, and also presented to your majesty some figured lutestring and other precious articles, according to the customary etiquette; additional to which I have given coloured satins, crapes, and figured porcelain in variety, together with a list of the gifts; which I trust your majesty will receive with respect, thus acknowledging my tender regard.

"This is a special communication."

CHANG YUH SHAN.

EARLY last year, when the Insurgents were threatening this Pass and the regions adjacent, a brief notice of the two cities, Chang-shán hien and Yuh-shán hien, was prepared and published in the *North-China Herald*, over the date of March 3d, 1857. *See* No. 347.

Mr. Fortune in his "Journey to the Tea Districts of China," thus speaks of these two towns:—

"Yuh-shan is a walled town of considerable size, and I should imagine contains from thirty to forty thousand inhabitants. It appears to be a larger place than Chang-shan; and, like that town, it stands at the head of a navigable river. All the merchandise of the Bohea mountains, and of the countries east of the Poyang lake, which is destined for Hang-chow-foo, Shanghai, and other towns in that district, is landed here, to be carried across to Chang-shan by coolies. Hence these two towns appear to be the connecting links between two most important rivers, as well as between the richest countries of China. One of them is connected with the great black-tea country, and the other with the green-tea districts, and also with those rich silk and cotton lands near the coast; and the importance of these two towns and rivers will be further appreciated, when I state that through their agency large quantities of our manufactures find their way into the heart of the country." Pp. 192, 193.

The Rev. Mr. Milne, in his "Life in China," speaking of this Pass, says:—

"Along the entire highway from Chang-shan to Yuh-shan, twenty-four miles, there was a good beaten path, fourteen feet in width, mostly laid with a kind of flint-stone, and frequently shaded with magnificent tallow-trees." P. 319.

Every third mile on the way, according to Mr. Milne's account, has its caravansary; he also notices the "Folding-screen Pass," called by the Chinese *Ping-fung Kwan*, a prominent barrier formed of massive rocks across the path. This is one of the most important points in the whole empire, and especially has it been so regarded in revolutionary times, like the present. Recent rumors from Kiangsi indicate that the Insurgent leader Shih Tah-kai is quietly consolidating the new government in that central province. These rumors are very likely warranted by the facts of the case.

河口 HO-KAU.

THIS market town, situated a day's journey south-west from the Chang-yuh shan Pass, has been twice visited by foreigners since the opening of the Five Ports; once by the Rev. Mr. Milne, in 1843, when on his way from Ningpo to Canton; and once by Mr. Fortune, in 1849, when *en route* to the Bohea mountains.

Mr. Fortune writes the name, *Ho-kow*, or *Ho-how*, as it is pronounced by the southern Chinese, and considers it, rightly, one of the most important inland towns in the Empire, and gives its latitude and longitude, thus:—

Lat. 29° 51′ N.
Long. 116° 18′ E.

Mr. Milne writes the name, *Ho-k'ow*, and gives the latitude and longitude in different figures, thus:—

Lat. 28° 27′ N.
Long. 118° 6′ E.

Here are differences of one degree and forty-eight minutes in longitude, and in latitude one degree and twenty-seven minutes. Neither of the travelers tell their readers how they ascertained its geographical position, or intimate that it rests on any other than their own authority. Both of course can hardly be correct; and we were not before aware that its latitude and longitude had been determined. If any of the readers of the *North-China Herald* can explain the cause of these differences, they will do us a favor.

CONSULAR CASE.

THE following letter from *V.* sufficiently shows how British law is administered in our Consular Court, and leaves it unnecessary for us to say more than that we were present during the proceedings and can corroborate all our correspondent says; we may also observe that Mr. Robertson at no part of the Trial stated under what Ordinance or Law he acted, and further that on the first reading of the Indictment, one charge against the defendant was stated to be, if we are not mistaken, for "purchasing Chinese" to take them from the Country, but after the accused had pleaded "Not guilty" and, when judgment was about to be recorded, on his again enquiring for what offence he was to be sentenced, H. M.'s Consul read from a paper he held in his hands "for hiring or purchasing," &c. Fearing we might not have heard correctly these two readings we have endeavoured to get a sight of the Indictment, but were informed that the defendant's application to be furnished with a copy of the papers read in Court or to be permitted to make one, had been refused.

Like our correspondent, we know very little of the intricacies of the Law but as it is essential that British subjects should learn what it is in a Consular Court in China, we trust that an Appeal may be made to the Supreme Court at Hongkong where we are confident it will be clearly defined.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, *2nd February*, 1858.

DEAR SIR,—Having heard that a British subject was summoned to appear before H. B. M. Consul yesterday to answer a charge of a very grave nature, curiosity prompted me to be present at the Judgment Hall to see, what is meant by justice in this Celestial land.

Tho' I have no knowledge of law or legal matters still, like most others, I think that I have some idea of what fair play is, and you need not wonder therefore that I left the British Consulate yesterday with a sincere hope that it may never be my lot to have to depend on Mr. Consul Robertson for either British protection or British justice.

From memory I will now give you a description of what took place and I hand you, enclosed, the names of several gentlemen who were present, as spectators, and who will, no doubt, if called upon speak for the correctness of the following.

The Court appeared to consist of Mr. Consul Robertson, and Mr. Vice-Consul Harvey. Mr. Consul Robertson addressed the defendant to the effect that the charge brought against him by the Crown was in consequence of certain communications from the Taoutai of Shanghai and of the American Consul, and he read certain papers in the English language, said to be the communications he referred to.

After reading said papers he asked the defendant what he had to say to the charge, to which the defendant replied that he pleaded "Not guilty," and that the charges were all false,—Mr. Consul Robertson then told the defendant that it was his, the defendant's, duty to prove that the charges were false. The defendant answered that he did not feel bound to prove his own innocence, but that, on the contrary, it was for his accusers to prove the charge they had brought against him, also, that as a British subject in a British Court he considered he had a right to have his accusers confronted with him and also the right to cross examine the witnesses against him, he also defied the Court to substantiate the charges, and offered if his accusers and their witnesses were produced in Court, to prove their statements to be false.

Mr. Robertson, in reply, again told the defendant that he, the defendant had to disprove the charges brought against him and added that if he did not at once do so judgment should be recorded against him. The defendant still maintained that he was not bound to prove his own innocence, and repeated his readiness, provided the accused and their witnesses were produced, to prove the charge to be false.

Without calling any witnesses Mr. Consul Robertson recorded judgment against the defendant and fined him $200.

During the above described discussion between Mr. Consul Robertson and the defendant, the Consul from his manner and tone might have been supposed to have been rather a counsel for the prosecutors than the judge, and to convince his hearers that he was really so, he so far forgot himself as (after the sentence was read but while still in Court) to tell the accused that his *private* opinion was against him, and reprimanded him for contempt of Court for refuting the charge as false, such being a contempt of Court.

Such Mr. Editor is the manner in which our Consul administers to us what he calls British law, and the consequence is no one is safe unless he can retain the friendship and good will of the Taoutai and American Consul, whose mere complaint against a British subject will be received as sufficient to ensure his punishment in as much as with Mr. Robertson the accused is required to prove his own innocence while he is denied the ordinary means of doing so.—Yours,

V.

MR. A. L. FREEMAN, Vice-Consul for the United States, has addressed a letter to us in refutation of some statements we made in our last number on good authority. We willingly give insertion to Mr. Freeman's letter, as we also do to an affidavit that follows it, and shall to any further communication we may receive on the subject, if written in a temperate and dispassionate tone.

Without making any comment at present on these Documents further than directing attention to the strange contradictions they contain, we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from them.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR.—It is very seldom that I feel disposed to tax the patience of your readers with anything in the shape of an article for your paper, and in asking the privilege of your columns in the present instance I do so merely to give a brief statement of facts connected with the extradition of coolies from the American ship *Wandering Jew.* It is not my purpose to call in question the authority upon which you base the information contained in last week's paper, concerning this subject, but simply to say that the statements contained therein conflict very much with the facts of the case.

On assuming the office of Vice-Consul for the United States at this port on the 23rd ult., it became my duty to investigate a matter concerning the Captain of the *Wandering Jew.* Statements not unaccompanied with proof had reached the Chinese local authorities some week or two previous representing that Chinese subjects had been enticed on board of this ship and were retained against their own free-will and consent. A request had been made by the Taoutai, to the effect that the U. S. Vice-Consul would cause an investigation to be made and if such was found to be the case, to have those who were there against their own free-will taken out.

This request of the Taoutai was made before the date of my entering upon the duties of the office, it was so far complied with that Mr. Jenkins the Interpreter of the Consulate proceeded down the river on the 23rd ult. for the purpose of making an investigation.

This investigation you allude to in your editorial by saying that out of some two hundred men on board only seven or eight objected to proceed in the ship.

Allow me to give you and your readers, an extract from this gentleman's testimony in that investigation. He says in a written report that "After having questioned seventy or eighty, one old man got down on his knees and begged to be taken on shore as he had a wife and three children at home who were almost starving, he said that he had been enticed on board by the payment of three dollars, and if they would let him go he would get some of his friends to refund the money.

My opinion is that out of some two hundred or more coolies on board not over thirty understand that they are going to a foreign country and that all on board of this ship have been enticed there by the payment of a few dollars in hand and the promise of more after they arrived on board. The leading idea with most of them is that they are coming to Shanghai to serve as soldiers."

The Taoutai was to have sent an official to accompany Mr Jenkins in this investigation but for some reason unknown he did not appear in season to go with him.

On Tuesday the 26th ult., the Acting Taoutai having placed the Cutter *Halcyon* at my disposal I made arrangements for going down to the ship on the following day, but was prevented from doing so by the officiousness of one of the Custom House officials.

I then applied to the Taoutai for the steamer *Confucius* which was readily granted.

The *Confucius* left Shanghai at four o'clock on the following morning having on board Mr. Jenkins the Interpreter, the U. S. Marshal, an official sent by the Taoutai, and myself.

We reached the ship about eight o'clock and anchored a short distance from her, a boat was lowered in which with the above named I proceeded on board.

At the gangway I met Captain Carlton and Mr. [illegible] Connolly, and after stating to the Captain the object of my visit I requested an interview in which I could more minutely detail the plan that I should pursue in an investigation of the condition of the coolies on board. We then went down to the cabin and made the necessary arrangement for the examination. I stated to Capt. Carlton in the course of the conversation that ensued, if it was found that there were any coolies on board who were there against their own free-will and consent I should insist upon their being taken out.

This demand was complied with and it being the only one made respecting the coolies, I am led to believe that your informant will find himself unable to gratify your readers with the particulars of the discussion that took place on my demanding that *all* of the coolies should be taken out, as is distinctly asserted in the article in question.

The first twenty examined stated that they were from Tsewpoo, and that a chinaman in the employ of "Kung-le" hong in Shanghai had agreed to give them three dollars to go on board of the foreign ship to labor for a few days, others stated that they were to receive three hundred cash a day to go to Shanghai to serve as soldiers, others to form part of a Mandarin's retinue. Out of the two hundred and thirty-six there was not one that came on board of the *Wandering Jew* with the idea of going to a foreign country, and when some of them were told that they would be taken to a foreign country, begged to be allowed to go on shore as they had wives and families dependant upon them, whilst all that remained on board stated that they had no connections or ties to bind them to China, and that they would just as leave go to a foreign country as not.

There were three boys who stated that they had been sold, one for two, another for three dollars—while the third a boy 10 years old stated that he was sold by his sister, for two dollars—on being questioned as to whether he would prefer going on shore or staying on board, he stated that his friends did not care anything about him and for this reason he would prefer going in the ship.

Whether he should be left on board or taken out was left to the Mandarin to decide,—who said that he better be sent on shore to his family.

He was then placed on board of the steamer, being the *only* case where reluctance was shown on the part of any one who was taken out of the *Wandering Jew.* Where your informant learned that part of the coolies were "ordered into the steamer against the inclination of some who were required to be driven there by force" is not for me to say, but the assertion in connection with others equally untrue is sufficient to dishonor the draft he has made upon the credulity of the readers of your paper.

Those that remained on board were mostly beggars who stated that they might be better off in a foreign country, and could not be worse off than they were in China as they had no means of getting a livelihood.

The brilliant display of the *Confucius's* fire-arms was not lost sight of by your informant, among the noteworthy events that occurred in this memorable expedition.

Facts are stubborn things Mr. Editor however much some persons may attempt to warp them to suit their particular fancy, and the simple fact in regard to this military or naval display is this, I found that in order to keep those who had been examined separate from those who had not, I should be obliged to have the assistance of three or four persons.

At first I obtained four of the crew of the *Wandering Jew,* but as they in common with nearly all the men on board were somewhat intoxicated I found their services to be of little use. I then requested Capt. Gough of the *Confucius* to send me four of his men, who soon appeared at the gangway each having a musket. On seeing them I immediately requested Capt. Gough to order his men to take them back as I wished no fire-arms brought on board of the ship, this was immediately done and the men returned unarmed.

The examination then went on and all that were found on board against their own free-will and consent were placed on board of the *Confucius* these (117 in number) were afterwards brought to Shanghai and delivered over to the Chinese authorities.

Having given you in the above a true statement of the case in lieu of what your informant lays before your readers in last week's paper I take leave of the subject and subscribe myself,—
Your obt. servant,

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Shanghai, February 4th, 1858.

We James Tait of Amoy, Merchant, and Benj. Cobb of Woosung both at present in Shanghae, do declare in the presence of Frederick Harvey, Esq., H. B. M. Vice-Consul for Shanghae, that on Monday, the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, and at the residence of Mr. A. Connolly, we saw four Chinese said to be emigrant Coolies landed from the *Wandering Jew* and brought to Shanghae in the steamer *Confucius* on Thursday, the 28th of last month, and that on asking them through a Chinese of this district, who speaks English well, they each separately did tell us that on the above mentioned day 28th ultimo,—A Chinese Mandarin who went off in the *Confucius* to the *Wandering Jew,* did order them to leave said vessel, on board of which vessel they were with the intention of going away in her, and to go on shore in the *Confucius,* and threatened that if they refused to do so that they, the said coolies, should be flogged, the said coolies stated to us that they were and still are desirous to go away to the Foreign country to work there for the term of 8 years for certain wages, that they never said they did not wish to go. We further declare that the said four coolies were in no way induced or influenced to speak to us as they did but spoke quite of their own free will, and we believe that their statements were correctly interpreted by the linguist employed,—and we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of an act made and passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of his late Majesty intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present session of Parliament intituled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the state, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial oaths and affidavits and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

JAMES TAIT.

Declared and signed by the above named James Tait, on the 2nd day of February 1858.

BENJ. COBB.

Declared and signed by the above named Benjamin Cobb, on the 5th day of February 1858.

Before me
(Signed) FREDERICK HARVEY,
H. B. M. Vice-Consul
for Shanghae.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
5th February, 1858.

THE MAIL.—A passenger per *Bengal,* from Suez, who arrived here by the steamer, informs us that they passed the *Alma* about ten hours run on this side of Aden. She sent a boat on board and reported her machinery partly disabled, the connecting shaft between the two engines being, he believes, broken. It was doubtful if she would go on from Aden to Suez, there were two of the E. I. Company's steamers lying at the former place, by one of which her mails could be taken on, and the London mail of 10th December brought from Suez to Galle. Otherwise that mail may not reach Ceylon until the steamer from Bombay has passed, and consequently be late in arriving at Hongkong.

COPPER CASH.

A NEW description of package for Copper cash has been recently brought into use. We have never seen it in any other than mats, being more portable and taking less room in stowage. Lately, however, casks have been used for packing it in. A few days ago 55 casks were shipped on board a ship in the harbour under a permit describing the contents to be *coal;* information was given to the Custom-house that they contained also another mineral, and upon investigation, in some of them was found Copper cash, as well as coal, of the value of about 3,000 taels. On board of the same ship were also found 50 boxes containing about 2 peculs of cash each, which had been shipped as treasure, without permit. The whole was seized and confiscated.

In the tariff of Export duties of the Foreign trade, accompanying the Treaties —"Treasure *i. e.* coin of all kinds" is "Duty free," under what law, then, invalidating the treaty is this article prohibited to be exported, at all the ports? It may be transhipped from a vessel importing it, but if landed cannot re-shipped. We hope to see these impediments to free trade removed in the New Treaty.

The Custom-house Return just published states the total quantity of Copper cash imported in 1857, to be peculs 93,869—valued at Taels 1,314,266—or about £444,700 sterling.

WE are obliged to postpone until next week the Minutes of the Meeting of Foreign Renters of Land, which was held at the British Consulate on Thursday last.

WE have to offer our apology for not inserting in this issue the article in defence of the ladies which we mentioned having received, in our last. The pressure caused by the mail is our excuse. It will appear in our next.

NINGPO.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
NINGPO, 1st *February,* 1858.

When giving judgment in a civil cause recently tried before me, the undersigned Thomas Taylor Meadows, H. M.'s Vice-Consul in Charge, I took the opportunity of explaining what description of evidence would almost invariably be found necessary to establish before me, in Consular Court, the existence and validity of contracts,—more especially of contracts of sale between British subjects and Chinese. With the object of preventing fruitless litigation and disappointments, I now give to those explanations, a wider and more definite publication.

As to contracts generally, I recommend to the attention of British subjects the following passage from a treatise of authority:—

> "In cases of conflicting testimony, and particularly where the subject of litigation is remote in point of time, *or the question depends upon the terms of oral communications,* the evidence of written documents connected with the transaction are, on account of their permanency, of the most obvious and *essential importance.* Every day furnishes instances of the weakness of human memory in such cases, *and great opportunity is afforded for misrepresentation or mistake:* whilst writings are permanent, and, as has well been observed, are witnesses difficult to be corrupted."

The portions of the above passage which I have underlined are peculiarly applicable to dealings between British and Chinese; which are often carried on through a Chinese, as interpreter, and are always carried on either in imperfect English Chinese or in very imperfect Chinese English.

In the case of transfer of landed property, the law of England and China, apart from the considerations just indicated, would make documentary evidence *i. e.* a deed of sale, absolutely necessary to prove, and ensure the enforcement of a contract.

And British subjects are requested to take notice that, even in the case of merchandise, scarcely any amount of that kind of direct oral evidence which is likely to be procurable of its sale will, of itself, enable me, in accordance with the spirit of English law, to enforce the execution of a contract the existence of which is disputed by one of the alleged parties to it. A duly signed note of agreement, or the proven delivery and acceptance of part of the merchandise or of money, whether in part payment or as earnest money (or Chinese ting tseen) will, in such case, be found indispensable.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul in Charge.

To BRITISH SUBJECTS,
at the Port of Ningpo.

THE COMMERCIAL CRISIS.

(From the Manchester Guardian.)

Everywhere and among all classes the suspension of the law that limits the issues of the Bank of England, is the predominant topic of conversation and debate. It is, however, remarkable to what an extent there exists a want of accurate acquaintance with the regulations to which that institution is subjected, and with the way in which, through those regulations, the Bank acts upon commerce, and commerce upon the Bank. With Sir Robert Peel's bill of 1844 and the Bank's last account lying before us, we will say a few words explanatory of the points on which misconception chiefly prevails. That account is here reprinted, so that the reader may continually glance at it as we proceed.

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 2, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued,	£ 21,141,065
Total,	£ 21,141,065
Government debt,	£ 11,015,100
Other securities,	3,459,900
Gold coin and bullion,	6,666,065
Silver bullion,	Nil.
Total,	£ 21,141,065

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital,	£ 14,553,000
Rest,*	3,364,356
Public deposits,*	5,314,659
Other deposits,	12,935,344
Seven-day and other bills,	853,075
Total,	£ 37,020,434
Government securities (including dead weight annuity),	£ 9,444,828
Other securities,	26,113,453
Notes,	957,710
Gold and silver coin,	504,443
Total,	£ 37,020,434

Coin and bullion, decrease,	£ 1,327,272
Notes issued, decrease,	1,280,935
Public deposits, increase,	442 715
Other deposits, increase,	1, 24,674
Government securities, decrease,	675,276
Other securities, increase,	3,485,292
Notes in reserve, decrease,	1,197,635
Active circulation, decrease,	83,930

By the act in question the Bank was divided into two departments, one for the issuing of notes, the other for ordinary banking business. The former thus became as distinct from the latter as Coutts' house from Jones, Loyd, and Co.'s.

The new law authorised the directors to transfer the public debt and other securities, to the amount of £14,000,000, to the new issue department. Hereupon, the issue department was allowed to hand over to the separate banking department an amount of notes equal to those securities; and this sum of paper, without a provision of gold for its redemption, was to be henceforth the limits of the Bank's privilege in this respect. Judging from experience such limit was deemed a safe one. The fourteen millions of securities and notes might be increased, however, and have been increased, on account of cessations of issues by country banks.

But the new law also required the directors to transfer a sum of gold coin and gold and silver bullion to the issue department equal to any amount of notes which the banking department might require from the former, beyond the aforesaid £14,000,000.

Henceforth, neither the banking department of the Bank of England nor any other parties would be allowed to get notes from the issue department, except in exchange for gold or silver paid in; nor can they obtain specie therefrom except for notes returned; but all persons may, on the prescribed condition, command either notes or gold. The issue department cannot swell its securities beyond the legal amount; but there is no hindrance to its diminishing them; and it is perfectly at liberty to buy gold with its notes. It will be evident that these regulations compel this department to hold an amount in specie and public and other securities exactly equal to the amount of notes in circulation. It was the opinion of the framers of the present regulations that they would secure the convertibility of the notes, and render the circulation what it would be if we had no paper at all, but a purely metallic currency; and, no doubt, they are sufficient for these ends in all but extreme crises.

While the issue department is thus bound by rules which cannot, without government authority, be even temporarily suspended, whatever emergency may arise, the management of the banking department is left entirely to the discretion of the directors. This discretion, however, may be exceptionally interfered with, when the rigid law of the issue department is exceptionally relaxed. We have at present an instance of this: an excess of notes is allowed, but a minimum rate of ten per cent in discounting is made imperative on the banking department.

The banking department receives deposits from the Chancellor of the Exchequer in notes, specie, Exchequer Bills, &c., and pays the quarterly dividends, &c. This department receives deposits also from bankers, bill-brokers, merchants, and others, who draw cheques or discount bills against the funds so placed. Besides deposits, the Bank has its own capital to use in its business. All these, with the "Rest," constitute the resources of this institution, and stand on the debit side of its account. The credit side shows how those resources have been disposed of: we see there so much in gold and silver, so much in notes (the reserve), so much in government securities, and so much in "other securities"—these latter being discounted bills, &c.

Now, if the total of deposits, public and other, is at any time undergoing a greater augmentation in the banking department than the government and other securities—causing, as a consequence, the reserve of notes or the gold and silver to increase—the position of the bank is becoming stronger. If, on the other hand, the government and other securities are increasing more than the public and other deposits—causing, as a consequence, the notes or the gold and silver to decrease —the position of the bank is becoming weaker.

If some wild panic were to cause a general run upon the bank for specie in return for notes, it is plain that the whole stock of the former in both departments might be exhausted before all the latter were redeemed. For, deducting the notes, £957,710, in the banking department, November 7, from the whole circulation, £21,141,065, we have in active circulation £20,183,355; but the specie in both departments is only £7,171,108. The account just now is a most unfavourable one; but enough of the precious metals to cover the notes is never held.

But the bank may be endangered in less violent ways; as by a simple withdrawal of deposits, or by a withdrawal of deposits with the view of taking the withdrawn notes to the issue department for gold to be sent abroad; or by an extraordinary pressure for discounts with the same view, or partly so, and partly for home necessities. If we look again at the above account, and observe in the banking department only £1,462,153 in notes and specie, we cannot but be startled at the evident imminence of entire exhaustion. That department could get no gold from the issue department without returning notes, nor any notes except in lieu of gold. The directors might have effected forced sales of government securities in order to get hold of a large amount of money; but the convulsion and fall in the funds, which must have ensued, were not to be dared. In this emergency, Her Majesty's ministers assumed the responsibility of authorising the directors to send from the issue department into the banking department, such an uncovered issue of notes as the latter may require for needful discounts.

It is no part of our purpose to-day to discuss the necessity or policy of Lord Palmerston's interference. Our sole object is that expressed at the commencement of these observations.—Nov. 18.

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* Including exchequer, saving banks, commissioners of national debt, and dividend accounts.

AT the present moment, and when Pihkwei, the *ci-devant* Governor of Canton, lately a prisoner in the hands of the British and French authorities is now administering the duties of his office under *Barbarian* supervision, the following article extracted from Mr. Meadows's work "The Chinese and their Rebellions," will be found interesting.

The author after giving his reasons for believing the document to be authentic says,—

When a mandarin has an audience like that detailed here he presents what is called a leuh le, *i. e.,* a short official autobiography. Now the Emperor on this occasion asks several questions which the autobiography in is hand rendered unnecessary; which we can nevertheless readily conceive a weak-sighted septuagenarian to put, but which a fabricator of an imaginary conversation would hardly thought of inditing. As little would such a fabricator have thought of inventing the imperfections in the copy, as well as some discrepancies as to the dates here given, with those given in the Canton reprint of the Peking Gazettes.

I was personally acquainted with Pih kwei, having accompanied him from Canton to Hongkong and back when he went there on official business with Sir John Davis. On this, and other occasions, I had long conversations with him, and can perfectly understand his, with his state of knowledge or rather ignorance of foreigners, giving such answers to the Emperor as are here put in his mouth.*

Lastly, there was no political purpose to serve in placing a record in my hands, about eighteen months after it had taken place, of a conversation then of no significance, and valuable only as an illustration of manners and character.

From the above I hope that the reader, besides getting some information on certain interesting rules and customs of the Chinese, will have concluded: That some conversations must have been held; that a record of the conversations would be kept; and that the following is, in exact colloquial style, a record of the conversations that *was* kept, imperfect indeed, but quite genuine and authentic as far as it goes.

With the knowledge of still more arguments in its favour than I have been able to give above, I venture to put the following in print as the record of some conversations about the English that took place in Peking on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October, 1849, between the late Chinese Emperor Taou kwang and his mandarin Pih kwei, the then Criminal Judge of the province of Kwang tung.

[TRANSLATION.]

(Colloquial) Record of the Discourse addressed by His Imperial Majesty to His Excellency. Pih kwei the present Superintendent of Finances.
29th year of Taou kwang.—Audience of the 9th day.

Emperor. Where did I place you as Criminal Judge?

Answer. In Kwang tung.

Emperor. Ah, in Kwang tung.

Answer. Yes, Sire.

Emperor. From what station had you been promoted up to that post?

Answer. From that of district magistrate in Kwang tung.

Emperor. You are a licentiate, or a doctor, are you not?

Answer. I am a licentiate and was promoted to a district magistracy for my services on a committee (in the capital).

Emperor. How many places have you held office in?

Answer. In the Lung mun, Tsin ming and Tung kwan districts, from which latter I was promoted on the recommendation of the high provincial officers to the prefecture of the Nan heung department.

Emperor. Did you never leave the province?

Answer. In the 26th year (1846) I had the honour to be appointed by your Majesty's divine favour, prefect of the Sew chow department in Sze chuen.

Emperor. How many years were you in Sze chuen?

Answer. Your slave was 10 months in Sze chuen, when by Your Majesty's divine favour I was appointed Grain Collector of Kwang tung.

Emperor. Ah! I sent you back again. So, with the exception of ten months, you have during upwards of ten years, been the whole time in Kwang tung.

Answer. Yes, Sire.

Emperor. Seu kwang tsin† recommended you for employment in barbarian affairs: did Ke ying‡ ever employ you in that way?

Answer. Never, Sire.

Emperor. Then Seu kwang tsin has never employed any of the persons employed by Ke ying? These few years past the barbarian affairs have almost frightened Ke ying to death. The people who have assisted him in their transaction have done nothing but overrate the importance of these matters, so that Ke ying, constantly getting frightened, and listening to all their talk, extended the great fame of the barbarians. He always said that Hwang an tung§ was good at business. This he has not only stated in writing, but even this year, at an audience said that the barbarian affairs could only be managed by Hwang an tung. He also said that the disposition of the people was bad. Now how well Seu kwang tsin and his assistants have managed! Without striking a single blow they, in one month, got on foot an organized body of upwards of 100,000 men, and got together some hundred thousands of taels for the expenses. It is plain, since the people behave so well, there can be no wonder that these fellows, Hwang an tung and Chaou chang ling,‖ were openly and specially declared by them to be great Chinese traitors. Besides, at that time native bandits were also disturbing the country. I forget in what place?

Answer. In Tsing yuen and Ying tih.

(To be continued.)

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* He is one real member of what M. Huc calls the "high society" of China with whom I have had an acquaintance. I knew him just before he was made Criminal Judge; at the time I made the following translation his had risen to the Superintendency of Finances; and he is now Governor of the province of Kwang tung. I may add that in his case, as in the case of still higher mandarins whom I have talked with for hours, I was not a prisoner, or in any way anxious about myself, but in every case the cool observer of men, occupied at the time with affairs on which their future career very much depended,

† The then Governor General of Kwang tung and Kwangse.

‡ The previous Governor General.

§ Hwang an tung was a Shantung Chinese, who held a high post at Nanking when the Treaty was concluded. He was Ke ying's right hand man, and the real negotiator of the Treaty.

‖ Another *Chinese* mandarin and able assistant of Ke ying.

NARRATIVE OF THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.

(Continued from No. 391.)

"Two other precautions, rather political than military, were taken to defeat the measures of the Rebels. These were, to seize and bring into the entrenchments all the insignia of Royalty and the crown jewels, and to confine in the Mutchi Bhawn as state prisoners, individuals who, from their position or character, might prove mischievous. These were two sons of the King of Delhi, a brother of the King of Oudh, and the Rajah of Toolseepore, men of rank and influence; Rookun-ood-Dowlah and Wuzier Mirza, two men on whom great suspicions of intrigue and sedition rested. Several men convicted of mutiny and sedition were also hanged in front of the Mutchi Bhawn.

"As tidings after tidings arrived of the mutinies, and atrocities at Cawnpore, and the out-stations in Oudh, the preparatory measures were more and more urged on, and the rumours slight at first, but gradually increasing in strength, of the accumulation of rebel troops in Oudh, plainly foretold the certainty of the siege of Lucknow.

"On the 29th June the presence of their advanced guard at Chinnahut was announced, and the troops in cantonments were withdrawn, and divided between the Residency and the Mutchi Bhawn. On the morning of the 30th portions of the garrisons of each marched out to Chinnahut. The troops consisted of about 300 European Infantry, 100 Native Infantry, a few European Volunteer Cavalry, portions of Alexander's and Ashe's local batteries, and an 8 inch Howitzer, under Lieut. Bonham of the Artillery. The events and results of this action are pretty well known. The advanced guard proved to be the whole force of the enemy. Most of the Native Artillery deserted with, or from their guns. The Mahouts drew off the elephants attached to the 8-inch Howitzer, and Lieut. Bonham was wounded. The Infantry, deserted by the Artillery, were overpowered. A hundred Europeans, including five officers, fell. The remnants of the force returned exhausted, some to the Residency, some to the Mutchi Bhawn. The rebels followed them closely, receiving a temporary check at the Iron Bridge; the Residency entrenchments and the Mutchi Bhawn were surrounded, and the siege of Lucknow commenced.

"The close character of the siege that ensued had hardly been anticipated; most of the houses bordering close on the entrenchments had been levelled, but a few that would probably serve to traverse us from Artillery, had been left standing. These and every building within musketry range of our posts, became filled with the enemy's sharpshooters, who, as well as the 8-inch Howitzer taken from us at Chinnahut, kept up a most mischievous and deadly fire for a few days. On the second day of the siege Sir Henry Lawrence telegraphed from the Residency to the Mutchi Bhawn, orders from the garrison to evacuate it at midnight, blowing up the powder and ammunition that were left in it. The enemy had been in strong force between the two posts during the day, with guns and infantry, and the movement it was therefore anticipated, would be a desperate one, so well was the secret of the step kept, that, either voluntarily, or in consequence of the shelling from the Residency, the enemy left the road clear, and the Mutchi Bhawn garrison reached and entered the Residency entrenchments, without having had a shot fired at them. Lieut. Thomas, of the Artillery, made the arrangements, and fired the train so as to explode the magazine half an hour after the troops evacuated the place, and it was not, therefore, until the entrenchments had been safely entered, that the 250 barrels of powder, and an equal quantity of small arms and ammunition, that had not been removed from the Mutchi Bhawn, blew up, completely demolishing the buildings there, and breaking some of the windows of the houses of the Residency itself.

"The troops were then all concentrated in the Residency entrenchments on the 2nd July. The defences surrounded some 2,100 souls, of whom half were European. The disciplined fighting men numbered about 900, of whom 400 were Natives. The chief deficiency was in trained Artillery men. Even with the aid of Volunteers the requisite guns were scarcely efficiently manned: we had seven or eight heavy guns, as many 8-inch mortars, and about 15 light field guns, including 24-pounder howitzers.

"The enemy continued the heavy fusilade already mentioned, and on the 2nd July, Sir H. Lawrence was mortally wounded by the bursting of a shell, not during a sortie, but while sitting quietly in his own room in the Residency. The gloom caused by this event is easily imagined. Its importance in its bearings on the interest not so much of the siege, as of the management of the rebellion, was felt to be incalculable. He named his successor, and left him a valuable testament in his advice and counsel for the future conduct of the defence. This was to last, should it be necessary, till the garrison should be exterminated. His successor was Major Banks.

"After the first week the musketry fire got less deadly, both from its not being so briskly kept up, and also from the troops having got more cognisant of the localities to be avoided, and more cautious as to how they exposed themselves. Still precious wounds and the immediately fatal shots made the deaths average about ten daily. To obviate this, the parapets forming the entrenchments were raised, trenches excavated deeper, and roads defiladed as much as possible. These works were a matter of time, and, owing to the small force available for fatigue duties, they were much more slowly and gradually executed than could be wished. Still, as the enemy's fire got less mischievous, and the ammunition and provisions were known to be amply sufficient for a much longer time than the siege was expected to last; the garrison began to regain heart, which they had quite lost after Chinnahut. On the first rumours of our reverse there, all the labourers and prisoners employed at the works, rushed off in a body with nearly all the tools and implements. What we therefore chiefly suffered from was, the want of these men and materials, the absconding of servants, the continuance of rain, and the necessity for incessant work with either the musket or the spade. Another source of much depression was the total absence of communication with the outer world. Up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram's reinforcements, only three letters reached the garrison. Rumours of mining, on the part of the enemy, also began to be circulated, but no sounds could be heard; and Major Anderson and Captain Fulton therefore decided that vigilance in listening for sounds of mining was all that could be attempted, that our taking the initiative in mining would be teaching the enemy a lesson, at which they would probably be but too apt scholars, and in which they should be able to check and overpower us completely from their command of labour alone. Among the most important precautions against any open assault of the enemy, was the establishment of a look-out from the top of the Post Office, for the roof of the Residency was too dangerous for the purpose, and we were thus able to watch and record any movements of the enemy in larger bodies than usual, or in unwonted directions.

"On the morning of the 20th July, they were thus noticed to be assembling and moving in great numbers. Our troops were all turned out, and at ten o'clock the enemy exploded a mine, which was evidently intended to injure the Redan, but which reached barely half way, and was therefore innocuous. This explosion was the prelude to a most fierce assault. The general character of the attack was a furious fusilade, shot and shell also flying in every direction. The only opposition the garrison made to this, was to keep well under cover; at a few points, however, the enemy attempted to storm, as at the Cawnpore Battery, the Brigade Mess, Lieut. Innes' House, and the Redan Battery; but the obstacles planted at those places fully answered their purpose. The enemy were checked by them in their advance, and whilst so checked and halted, they were shot down in almost incredible numbers. They were thus obliged to retire, and on the point where they were most thickly congregated being discovered, they were so well shelled, especially by Lieuts. Bonham and MacFarlane, that numbers were killed, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon their fusilade had almost entirely ceased; spies reported the enemy's loss to amount to between 800 and 1,000 men. On our side, so steadily had the men behaved, that only three were killed and seven wounded.

"After the failure of this, their first attempt to storm the entrenchment, we suffered much less annoyance from their musketry. But they began to bring more guns into the field, and also became more expert cannoniers. Shot, shell, and carcases, invaded the Residency, so that the upper stories had to be evacuated. In fact, the upper stories of all the out ranges of houses became untenable. The rumours of mining also increased,—and, as the enemy had taken the initiative, Captain Fulton organized a body of miners, six of whom were Europeans, and eighteen natives, and began a series of defensive mines. By attention and vigilance the probable direction of some of the enemy's galleries were discovered, counter-mines were excavated, and by dint of patience, skill, courage and judgment, Captain Fulton and Lieut. Hutchinson got possession of and destroyed two of the enemy's galleries, directed at the Brigade Mess and the Cawnpore Battery. But the enemy had been constructing a third mine, which they exploded under the outer wall of the Sikh Cavalry Lines, burying seven Drummers in its ruins. The stamping of the horses' feet had probably prevented the sounds of excavation from being heard. At any rate, no report or suspicion of the existence of the mine had been duly reported, and therefore no precautionary measures had been taken. This was the solitary instance in which the enemy succeeded in their mining. Its result was a large breach; but so cowardly were they, that they made no attempt to storm it. It was quickly barricaded,—and the day which had so unhappy a commencement, proved one of the most auspicious during the siege; for a party sortied under Captain Fulton, and demolished the buildings in the neighbourhood of the shaft, where the mine had begun. These buildings were called the Goinda Lines.

(To be Continued.)

SHIPS OF WAR IN CHINA—*on 1st January*, 1858.

Names	Rate	Guns	Estimated complement of men	Horse-Power	Commander
British.					
Acorn	sloop	12	120		A. W. A. Hood
Actæon (survg)	frigate	26	200		Wm T Bate
Algerine	gun boat	2	50	80	Lieut. Chas. S. Forbes
Alligator (store)	ship				
Assistance	steamer	6		400	W. A. J. Heath
Banterer	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Bedford C. T. Pim
Belleisle	hospital ship	6	100		J. R. Rodd
Bittern	sloop	12	120		Lieut Goodenough
Bustard	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut F. W. Hallowes
Calcutta	flag ship	84	720		Rear Adml Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B. Wm. K. Hall
Camilla	sloop	16	130		Geo. T. Colville
Clown	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. Lee
Comus	sloop	14	130		Robt. Jenkins
Cormorant	se st gun vessel	6	91	200	Thos Saumarez
Coromandel	st vessel	5	50		Lieut S. Douglas *(Calcutta)*
Cruiser	se st sloop	17	165	60	Chas. Fellowes
Dove	gun boat	2	37	60	Lieut Chas. J. Bullock
Drake	do	2	50	40	Lieut Wm. Arthur
Elk	sloop	12	130		John F. C. Hamilton
Emperor	st yatch	4			John Ward
Esk	se st corvette	21	250	250	Sir Robt. J. Le M. McClure, Kt.
Firm	gun boat	2	37	60	R. G. W. Nicolas
Forester	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Innes
Furious	pad-whl st frig	16	230	400	Sherard Osborn
Fury	pad-whl st sl	6	165	515	C. T. Leckie
Haughty	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Paull
Hercules	hospital	10	25		Dr. Burn
Hesper	se st ship	2	51	120	James S. Hill
Highflyer	se st corvette	21	260	250	Chas. F. A. Shadwell
Hornet	se st sloop	17	160	60	W. McDowall
Inflexible	pad-whl st sl	6	165	378	G. A. C. Brooker
Janus	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Jones
Kestrel	do	2	37	40	Lieut W. H. Rason
Lee	do	3	50	80	Lieut Wm. Graham
Leven	do	3	50	80	Lieut Joseph S. Hudson
Minden	store ship	4	27		Henry T. Ellis, Master Commanding
Nankin	ship	50	500		Hon. Keith Stewart
Niger	se st ship	13	230	400	Hon. Arthur A. Cochrane
Nimrod	se st gun vessel	6	110	180	Roderick Dew
Opossum	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Colin A. Campbell
Pique	frigate	40	350		Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bart. *(S'hai)*
Plover	gun boat	2	50	60	Lieut Wynniatt
Princess Charlotte	hospital ship	104			G. St. V. King
Racehorse	sloop	14	130		Arthur Wilmshurst
Sampson	pad-whl st frig	6	200	467	Geo. S. Hand
Sans-Pareil	se st ship	70	640	400	A. C. Key
Slaney	gun boat	3	50	80	Lieut Anthony H. Hoskins
Starling	do	2	50	60	Lieut Arthur J. Villiers
Staunch	do	2	50	60	Lieut Leveson Wildman
Surprise	se st vessel	4	91	200	Saml. G. Cresswell
Sybille	frigate	40	350		Commodore Hon. Chas. G. J. B. Elliot
Tribune	se st frigate	31	340	300	Harry E. Edgell
Volcano	pad-whl st vesl	3	51	140	J. M. Hockley, Master Commanding
Watchful	gun boat	2	37	40	Lieut James A. Whitshed
Woodcock	do	2	37	40	Lieut Edwin J. Pollard
Adelaide	st troop ship				Browne
Imperador	do				Hatkins
Imperatriz	do				Fox
French.					
Avalanche	gun boat	6			Lafond
Audacieuse	frigate	50			Colville
Capricieuse	do				Collier
Dragonne	gun boat	3			Barry
Durance	steamer	12			Thoyon
Fusée	gun boat	6			Carpigna
Lily	steamer				
Marceau	do				de Lamotte
Metraille	gun boat	6			P. E. Berranger
Meurthe	steamer	12			M. de Chenez
Nemesis	frigate	50			Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly Reynaud
Nisus	sloop	12			Chiery
Phlegeton	steamer	8			Leveque
Primonguet	do	8			Veignaud
American.					
Minnesota	steamer	50			Dupont
Portsmouth	ship	22	260		A. H. Foote
San Jacinto	steamer	13	218		Commodore J. Armstrong Henry H. Bell
Portuguese.					
Amazena	lorcha	6	90		Lieut J. E. Scarnicha
Mondego	brig	20	120		Tavares
Dutch.					
Medusa	steamer	18			Fabius
Russian.					
America	steamer	6			Tschichatscheff

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jan 30	Ora	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Hongkong	Dec 27	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 30	Montrose	Sw. bk	530	Olsson	Batavia	Nov 18	Rice, &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 30	Acastus	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Swatow	Jan 8	Sundries	Gilman and Co
.. 30	Prince Regent	B. bark	582	Thomas	Amoy	Dec 21	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 30	Lootsé	Da. sch	148	Kross	Singapore	Nov 11	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
Feb 2	Biobio	B. ship	582	Crosbie	London	Sept 29	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 2	Queensberry	B. ship	635	Cassady	Singapore		Sundries	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 4	Geo. Washington	B. ship	417	Faithful	London	Aug 27	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 4	Sorata	B. bark	373	Richardson	London	.. 16	do	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 4	Invincible	B. ship	657	Wilson	Liverpool	Sept 12	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 5	Robin Hood	A. ship	1166	Lewis	Sunderland	Sept 1	Coal	Dent, Beale and Co

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jan 30	Cambalu	B. ship	499	Fawcett	Montreal	Tea	G. C. Schwabe and Co
Feb 2	Velocity	B. ship	795	Shrewsbury	Fuchau	Re-expts.	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 2	Pampero	A. ship	1375	Coggins	Fuchau	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 2	Eliza & Hester	B. bark	373	Labey	London	Tea& Silk	Turner and Co
.. 2	Virginie	Da. bg.	177	Von Appen	Hkong& Macao	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 3	Wild Wave	B. schr	159	Cheyne	Fuchau	Tea & Su.	Moncreiff, Grove and Co
.. 4	Eagle Wing	A ship	1174	Waters	New York	do	Isaac M. Bull and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Acastus	Jan 30	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Gilman and Co		
Aerolite	Nov 3	B. ship	911	Alleyne	Lindsay and Co		
Algonquin	Jan 11	A. bark	619	Gibbs	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Swatow	
Anglo Saxon	Jan 3	B ship	700	Laird	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Ariel	Sept 19	A. ship	572	Cutler		Hongkong	cld 3d
Biobio	Feb 2	B. ship	582	Crosbie	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Boreas	Jan 19	Ha. bk	312	Giebsen	A. R. Tilby		
Canvass Back	Dec 1	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Cæsarowitsch	Jan 28	Rus. sh	580	Jorgan	Augustine Heard and Co		
Clasmerden	Jan 19	B. ship	1600	Bennett	Order		
Emily Annina	July 24	B. brig	149	Knight	A. Connolly	Amoy & Fuchau	Early
Formosa	Jan 25	B. str.	750	Rogers	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hkong & Amoy	7th inst *
Geo. Washington	Feb 4	B. ship	417	Faithful	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Helene	Jan 23	Ha. bk	214	Bendixsey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong& Macao	cld 3d
Henriette Helena	Jan 24	Da. sh.	833	Iversen	Siemssen and Co		
Invincible	Feb 4	B. ship	657	Wilson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Johannes Antonius	Dec 30	Du. sh.	720	Van Hees	Dent, Beale and Co. A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	cld 2d
Lootsé	Jan 30	Da. sch	148	Kross	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Imdt.
Mary Ann Wilson	Nov 27	B. ship	944	Carr	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	10th inst.
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Martin	Captain		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299		Capt. Gough		
Montrose	Jan 30	Sw. bk	530	Olsson	Harkort and Co		
Nimrod		B bark	234		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Ora	Jan 30	Ha. bg	148	Fabricius	Siemssen and Co		
Prince Regent	Jan 30	B bark	582	Thomas	A. R. Tilby		
Queensberry	Feb 2	B. ship	635	Cassady	Moncreiff, Grove and Co		
Robin Hood	Feb 5	A. ship	1116	Lewis	Dent, Beale and Co.		
Sorata	Feb 4	B. bark	373	Richardson	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Tung-yu	Jan 4	B. ship	1156	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Union	Jan 19	A. ship	1012	Wiley	Augustine Heard and Co		
Vanguard	Dec 11	B. ship	626	Scott	Lindsay and Co	London	8th inst.
Wide Awake	Dec 23	B. ship	727	Lobb	Dent, Beale and Co.	Singapore	9th inst.

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	262	Keppel	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co
Swallow	B. bark	342	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Cobb	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	21
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	5 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—James Lemon, 17th Aug.; Scutari, 22d Sept.; Sea Star, 21st Oct.; Excelsior, 4th Nov.; and Lady McDonald, 17th do.

From *Liverpool*—Cleopatra, 21st May; John Allison, 26th do.; Lady Clarendon, 27th do.; and Star of the East, 30th Oct.

From *Shields*, Hannah, 1st July; and Couracius, 22d do. From *Boston*—Edith Rose, 14th Nov.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. / TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June.	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,618,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	150
1851-52			31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	354
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,581,308	23,735,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1856, *to 30th June*, 1857,

Corrected from the Custom-House Returns.

Destination.	Black Tea Lbs.	Green Tea Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Silk Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct).	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	54,725*
HONGKONG and PORTS BEYOND.				35,798*
AUSTRALIA.	286,144	184,576	476,720	
THE NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.		275,026	275,626	
THE CONTINENT.	1,195,905	303,043	1,498,948	
THE UNITED STATES.	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
Total	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160

* Includes 10,679 bales Thrown, 1,860 Coarse, and 125 Waste

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 27 ships				13,737,311	2,531,486	16,268,797	25,411
Jan 10	Britannia	552	London	653,500	15,100	668,600	358
.. 15	Harkaway	898	London	734,619	296,696	1,031,315	381
.. 16	Harwood	462	London	407,502	91,325	498,827	356
Feb 2	Eliza & Hester	373	London	424,032	7,892	431,924	41

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 9 vessels				230,416	8,467,608	8,698,024	1,172:04	5 bales 25 cases	15,473
Jan 9	Surprise	1261	New York		1,069,300	1,069,300	14:10		
.. 13	Endeavor	1137	do		1,096,500	1,096,500			600
Feb 4	Eagle Wing	1174	do						

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 30	Cambalu	456	Montreal	43,914	584,148	628,062

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Oct 4	Afrika	362	Sydney	262,789	54,327	317,116
.. 15	Banca	243	Melbourne *via* Fuchau	78,173	4,376	82,549
Jan 21	Lemnelia	403	Sydney			392,165

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* CONTINENT,

From 1st July, 1857.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Oct 25	Wynaud	521	Rotterdam *via* Fuchau	307,471	25,186	332,657	
Nov 22	Mansart	555	Havre	324,230	96,717	420,947	98

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1857, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
Total from 1st July to 31st Dec., 1857—in 20 vessels				20,679
Jan 7	Yang-tze, str.	700	Hongkong	467
.. 8	Rémi, str.	322	do	360
.. 21	Lady Mary Wood, str.	650	do	617
.. 23	Yang-tze, str.	700	do	88
.. 28	Hellespont, str.	330	do	10

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